Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the year ended December 31, 2016

Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited

Introduction

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), dated April 18, 2017 relates to the financial condition and results of Matachewan Consolidated Mines, Limited ("Matachewan" or "the Company") for the year ended December 31, 2016 and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and the notes thereto. Historical results, including trends which might appear, should not be taken as indicative of future results. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, symbol MCM.A and its reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. The financial data contained in this discussion and analysis is in compliance with *International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS").

Executive Summary

The Company was incorporated in the Province of Ontario, Canada, by letters patent dated July 10, 1933. Effective July 1, 2016 the registered office and mailing address of the Company is Suite 410, 150 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3S5. Matachewan is a Canadian controlled Company engaged in the natural resource industry. It has investments in petroleum interests, as well as mineral resource properties all of which are located in Canada. The Company has indirect exposure to other natural resource opportunities by investing in natural resource based marketable securities and investment in other companies that are listed on recognized exchanges.

Additional information relating to Matachewan has been filed electronically through the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") and is available online at www.sedar.com.

The financial statements and the notes thereto have been prepared under principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking statements and "forward-looking information" under applicable Canadian securities laws. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "expect", "believe", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "forecast", "predict", "potential", "continue", "anticipate", or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology concerning matters that are not historical facts. Forward-looking information may relate to management's future outlook and anticipated events or results, and may include statements or information regarding the future plans or prospects of the Company. Without limitation, statements about the Company's plans and intentions with regard to their continuing investment in petroleum interests and future prices and developments thereof, their purchase and sale of marketable securities and investment in other companies, future royalties from Osisko Mining Inc. ("Osisko") on the Hislop Guibord Ontario property, currently in exploration, and future royalties from Alamos Gold Inc. ("Alamos") on the gold property located in the Matachewan Gold Camp, 50 miles southwest of Timmins, Ontario, which forms part of the Alamos Young-Davidson project, currently in production.

Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions regarding, among other things, the estimation of mineral and petroleum reserves and resources, the realization of mineral and petroleum reserve and resource estimates, prices of minerals and oil and gas, the timing and amount of future exploration expenditures, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour and operating costs, the availability of necessary financing, environmental costs, and material costs, necessary to continue the development of the underlying investment the Company has in other companies, generating royalties from the gold property, and investment in petroleum interests, the receipt of necessary regulatory approvals, and assumptions with respect to environmental risks, title disputes or claims, and other similar matters. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable, based on information currently available to it, they may prove to be incorrect. See "Risks and Uncertainties", "Financial Instruments", and "Outlook" sections of this MD&A.

Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in the securities of the Company should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except to the extent required by applicable laws and that the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof.

Evaluation of Disclosure, Internal Controls, and Procedures

Disclosure, Controls and procedures

Disclosure, controls, and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed with or submitted to the various securities regulators is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. This information is gathered and reported to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), so that timely decisions can be made regarding disclosure.

The Company's management, under the supervision of, and with the participation of, the CEO and the CFO, have designed and evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in their signed certification of annual and interim filings venture issuer basic certificate. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that, as of the date of this MD&A, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Designing, establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting is the responsibility of the Company's management. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of management, and effected by the Board of Directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS. These controls include policies and procedures pertaining to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately reflect transactions pertaining to its assets, provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are recorded to permit the preparation of its financial statements and that expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations by management of the Company, and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting and has designed and implemented such controls to ensure that the required objectives of these internal controls have been met. The management of the Company applied its judgement in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship to controls and procedures. The result of which was, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Minor control deficiencies have been identified within the Company's accounting and/or finance departments and its financial information systems over segregation of duties and user access respectively. Specifically, as is common for companies of this size, certain duties within the accounting and/or finance departments were not adequately segregated due to the limited number of individuals employed in these areas. At the present time, the CEO and CFO oversee all material transactions and related accounting records. The audit committee reviews the financial statements in detail, the key risks of the Company, and queries management about all significant transactions.

For the period covered by this MD&A there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The summary for each of the eight most recently completed quarters is as follows:

For the quarter ended $000's (except per share)	Q4 2016	Q3 2016	Q2 2016	Q1 2016	Q4 2015	Q3 2015	Q2 2015	Q1 2015
Total revenue	(51)	311	759	696	427	210	698	290
Net income (loss)	(96)	214	601	557	(22)	60	524	181
Income (loss) per share	(0.01)	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.01
Total assets	4,327	4,406	4,189	3,576	3,170	2,815	3,162	2,500

This data is derived from the Company's financial statements.

Executive Compensation

The compensation committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to the compensation of the executive officers of the Company as, among other things, with respect to the Stock Option Plan and any other employee benefits and/or plans. The Board of Directors reviews such recommendations and gives final approval.

The executive officers do not receive a base salary but each receives a nominal fee for management services performed.

Financial Highlights of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2016
The net income recorded by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $1,276,120 compared to net income of $742,946 for 2015. The items that contributed to the 2016 increase in net income of $533,174 were, an increase in investment income from petroleum interests of $700, a decrease in royalty income of $1,561,367, an increase from other income of $17,775, an increase in realized income from investment in other companies/marketable securities of $635,224, an increase in unrealized appreciation of investment in other companies and marketable securities of $998,028, an increase in administrative expenses of $4,853, an increase in impairment of petroleum interests of $66,474, a decrease in current income taxes of $458,051 and an increase in deferred income tax recovery of $56,090.

Three months ended December 31, 2016
The net loss recorded by the Company for the three months ended December 31, 2016 was $96,163 compared to a net loss of $23,044 for 2015. The items that contributed to the 2016 increase in the net loss of $73,119 were, an increase in investment income from petroleum interests of $38,394, a decrease in royalty income of $409,537, a decrease from other income of $18,169 an increase in realized income from investment in other companies/marketable securities of $470,011, a decrease in unrealized appreciation of investment in other companies and marketable securities of $558,961, a decrease in administrative expenses of $458, an increase in impairment of petroleum interests of $66,474 a decrease in current income taxes of $295,711 and an increase in deferred income tax recovery of $175,448.

Dividend

The Company declared a dividend of $0.02 per common share in December 2016 for payment in January 2017; paid a dividend of $0.03 per common share, aggregating $373,350, on July 30, 2015 to shareholders of record July 23, 2015.

Related Party Transactions

Included in accounts receivable as at December 31, 2016, are amounts due to a related party totalling $3,096 (December 31, 2015 – $144,304). The amounts receivable were the result of the Company's oil and gas investment in petroleum interests which are in the normal course of its business. Mr. McCloskey is President, CEO and Director of Boanne Investments Limited ("Boanne") and the Company, Mr. Dumond is the Corporate Secretary of Boanne; CFO, Corporate Secretary and Director of the Company. Administrative fees were paid to a related party in the amount of $825 for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015 - $ 1,317).

Related party expenditures paid to Messrs. McCloskey and Dumond, management executives and Directors of the Company, for the year ended December 31, 2016, were $64,000 (2015 - $64,000). These expenses were charged to administration.

These amounts were paid in the normal course of business.

Related party expenditures paid during the year ended December 31, 2016, in the normal course of business, for lease and operating costs of its office premises to McChip Resources Inc. ("McChip"), a company related by shareholdings and share some common directors and officers amounted to $12,000 (2015 - $24,000). Messrs. McCloskey and Dumond serve as management executives and Directors of McChip and the Company. These expenditures were charged to administration.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The global economy continues to be in a constantly changing environment, and forecasting future trends is both challenging and uncertain. Management continues to adjust and readjust strategies to meet the challenges presented in these uncertain

economic conditions that confront the Company
The Company is dependent upon cash flow generated from royalties and its investment in the petroleum industry. This income and cash flow was affected by the current natural gas price environment, operating costs and production levels.

Working capital was $2,301,553 at December 31, 2016, compared to $1,120,234 at December 31, 2015. The increase in working capital of $1,181,319 was related to a decrease in cash of $251,175, an increase in marketable securities of $1,931,302 due to fluctuations in their fair value, a decrease in accounts receivable of $379,757, a decrease in accounts payable of $151,264, an increase in loans payable of $477,348, an increase in dividends payable of $248,900, and a decrease in income taxes payable of $455,933.

Cash Flow provided by Operating Activities
The Company recorded a net income of $1,276,120 for the period ended December 31, 2016, which when decreased for non cash items of $989,841 and decreased for changes in working capital items of $227,440 resulted in cash generated from operating activities of $58,839.

Cash Flow used in Investing Activities
The Company purchased during the period ended December 31, 2016, marketable securities for $3,830,472 and had proceeds from the sale of marketable securities of $3,130,328, purchased investment in other companies for $4,150, invested $83,068 in petroleum interests, resulting in net cash used in investing activities of $787,362.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities
During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company provided $477,348 from financing activities by increasing its loans payable.

Share Capital

Shareholders' equity at December 31, 2016 was $3,138,382 compared to $2,111,162 at December 31, 2015, an increase of $1,027,220, resulting from net income for the period of $1,276,120 and the declaration of a dividend of $248,900.

The Company's share capital was comprised of the following as December 31, 2016:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued: Common shares	12,445,025	12,445,025

The Company granted 1,055,000 stock options with an exercise price of $0.205 on October 21, 2014 for a term of five years.

Please refer to Notes 10 and 12 of the Company's financial statements dated December 31, 2016 for further information regarding share capital.

Contributed Surplus

The contributed surplus of the Company at December 31, 2016 was $363,800 (December 31, 2015 - $363,800).

Risks and Uncertainties

An investment in the securities of the Company is subject to a number of risks. In addition to the other information contained in the MD&A and the Company's other publicly filed disclosure documents, investors should give careful consideration to the following factors, which are qualified in their entirety by reference to, and must be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this MD&A. Any of the matters highlighted in these risk factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business prospects or financial condition.

Investment in Petroleum Interests
The prices for oil and natural gas together with the quantities produced affect the revenue reported by the Company for investment in petroleum interests.

The operator of the Company's oil and gas participations, Signalta Resources Limited ("Signalta") reports that the current low natural gas price environment continues to challenge all operators' investment abilities. Fundamentally Signalta believes in the potential for superior rates of returns in the oil and gas business over the medium to long term. The strategy is to continue to reposition holdings during this challenging portion of the cycle. Above average assets that present themselves in these difficult periods generally have the staying power to benefit from a sizeable upswing in gas prices in the future.

In reviewing the performance of our investments with Signalta over a thirty year period through many cycles of varying magnitude it is fair to say that large advances of our values have resulted from continued investment throughout difficult periods that we have recently experienced.

Matachewan invested in the 2016 Signalta oil and gas program.

Royalty and Option interests

The Matachewan Property

The Company has a royalty interest in the Matachewan property consisting of 24 mining claims that forms part of the Young Davidson Mine operated by Alamos Gold Inc. The former operator AuRico Gold Inc. merged with Alamos Gold Inc. on June 30, 2015.

The base royalty on the property is $1.1025 U.S. per tonne of ore mined and processed from the property. When applicable, an additional royalty is paid when the price of gold exceeds $270 U.S. per ounce. This will amount to 5% of the increase per ounce recovered above the base rate of $270 U.S. The royalties are paid quarterly.

The sliding scale royalty relates to the eastern portion of the potential open pit and a small portion of the underground resource currently estimated to be 600,000 tonnes. The Young – Davidson mine commenced commercial production effective September 1, 2012. The Company earned royalties of $409,609 for the period ended December 31, 2016.

The Hislop Property

Under the terms of the Option and Joint Venture Agreement dated June 21, 2011, by arrangement Osisko Mining Inc. ("Osisko") has earned a 50% interest and the Company retains a 50% interest, in 8 mining leases located in Hislop Guibord Townships near Matheson, Ontario. Osisko will earn an additional 10% interest by completing a feasibility study or spending an additional $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property, Osisko will earn a final 10% interest by obtaining financing to construct a mining operation on the property or spending an additional $2,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property. The Company will retain a 30% assessable interest in the property together with a 2% net smelter royalty of which 1% can be repurchased for $1,000,000. The Company receives an annual $25,000 advance royalty.

Marketable Securities and Investment in Other Companies

The Company's investments are represented by shares of companies predominately listed on a recognized exchange and are primarily natural resource based. The Company uses this method to get exposure to resource opportunities that normally would not be available to it.

The period ended December 31, 2016, reflected an increase in investment income of $1,633,252 that was attributed to the change in market value and changes in the investment portfolio holdings when comparing 2016 to 2015.

The Company's position in marketable securities and investment in other companies had a combined fair value of $3,475,828 at December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 - $1,605,937) an increase of $1,869,891.

Capitalization and Dilution

The Company currently has cash flow that provides sufficient funding to meet its obligations. The Company's capital and expenditure needs have been generated internally from its investment in oil and gas, marketable securities, and investment in other companies and royalties earned. If the Company required major funding in the form of debt and/or equity there is no assurance that the additional funding would be available. The terms of any additional funding obtained by the Company could result in substantial dilution to the present shareholders of Matachewan.

Future Profitability

The Company derives its income from investment in petroleum interests, royalties, investment in marketable securities, and investment in other companies. There are no assurances that the Company will continue to generate income from the preceding.

Outlook

The Company will continue to implement the following strategies:

- remain in the natural resource industry
- retain the Company's royalty interest on the Alamos Young-Davidson property
- retain the Company's interest on the Hislop Guibord mining claims
- invest in petroleum interests operated by Signalta Resources Limited
- selectively invest in marketable securities and investment in other companies that are natural resource based

Other Information

Contractual Obligations

The Company does not have any contractual obligations.

Off-Statements of Financial Position Items

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had no material arrangements off its statements of financial position

Going Concern

Management has prepared its financial statements using accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. Should the going concern assumption no longer be valid, adjustments would be required to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and to the reported revenues, expenses, and statement of financial position classifications.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The financial statements are reported in Canadian dollars and, they may include management's estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. If estimates and assumptions were made, actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions. The financial statements have been prepared using careful judgment within the significant accounting policies summarized below.

Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income (loss) for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Contingently issuable shares are not considered outstanding common shares and consequently are not included in the income (loss) per share calculation. Diluted income per share is determined by adjusting the income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all options, warrants and other similar instruments outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for its income taxes using the deferred tax assets and liabilities method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the carrying amount and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities. Any change in the net amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities is included in profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and laws which are expected to apply to taxable profit for the years in which the assets and liabilities will be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized when it is likely they will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted. The tax expense includes current and deferred tax. This expense is recognized in profit or loss, except for income tax related to the components of other comprehensive income or of equity, in which case the tax expense is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity respectively.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are obligations or claims for the current and prior periods to be recovered from (or paid to) taxation authorities that are still outstanding at the end of the reporting period. Current tax is computed on the basis of tax profit which differs from net profit. This calculation is made using tax rates and laws enacted at the end of the reporting period.

On the statements of financial position all deferred tax assets and liabilities must be classified as non-current under IFRS.

Accounting for share-based compensation

The Company has adopted IFRS 2, *Share Based Payment*, for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of share-based compensation. The Company's options vest on granting therefore, compensation expense is recognized at that time with the same amount being recorded as contributed surplus. The expense is determined using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the current share price, the expected forfeiture, the expected volatility of the underlying shares, the expected dividend yield, and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. If the options are exercised, contributed surplus will be reduced by the applicable amount. Stock-based compensation calculations have no effect on the Company's cash position.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reported period. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and as adjustments become necessary they are made in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments* - published July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes guidance oin the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers – The standard replaces IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets From Customers and SIC 31 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contract with customers. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and permits early adoption.

IFRS 16 - Leases – In January 2016 the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 16, Leases, which specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Consistent with its predecessor, IAS 17 the new lease standard continues to require lessors to classify leases as operating or finance. IFRS 16 is to be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted if IFRS 15 Revenue from contract with customers has also been applied.

The Company is in the process of determining the impact of these pronouncements on its financial statements.

Capital disclosures

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of the changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the Company.

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.
Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable considering the nature and relative size of the Company.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during this reporting period.

Investment in petroleum interests

This investment represents participation agreements with Signalta, a Canadian controlled private company and other similar operators based in Calgary, Alberta. As this amount represents residual interests it has been considered as an investment in equity interests. Typically, the Company's proportionate share of specific yearly investment programs would range up to 1%. The Company, by agreement, does not exercise joint control or significant influence over Signalta, as operator of the petroleum participations.

Accordingly, this investment has been classified as an available for sale financial instrument. As this investment has no quoted market price in active markets, it is recorded at cost, unless there is an impairment that is considered to be other than temporary. This investment is legally held by Boanne Investments Limited, a Canadian controlled private company which is a related party that owns approximately 12.7% of the Company.

Financial Instruments

The Company's financial risk exposure and the impact of the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is attributable to accounts receivable, and due from related parties. The accounts receivable are the result of investment in petroleum interests royalties earned. In the opinion of management the credit risk with respect to these instruments is low.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing its liquidity risk is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they come due. The Company, as at December 31, 2016 had cash of $1,361 marketable securities having a fair value of $3,296,218 accounts receivable in the amount of $181,911, totaling $3,490,122 available to settle its current liabilities of $1,188,569. Management considers the Company's liquidity risk to be low.

Interest rate risk

The Company has loans to supplement its investment strategies. The preceding exposes the Company to interest rate risk which management considers to be low.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk. The volatility of commodity prices received affect the amount received by the Company from the operator and therefore its available cash and profits. The value of the Company's marketable securities and investment in other companies are carried at fair value. The value of these investments would be affected by increases and decreases in the share prices recorded for them on the respective stock exchanges and thus exposes the Company to a marketable securities and investment in other companies price risk.

Public trading risk

The public trading market for the Company's common shares is the TSX Venture Exchange symbol MCM.A. Various factors including economic conditions could cause significant fluctuations in the price and volume of trading in the Company's common shares.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on managements' knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a one year period:

Cash and cash equivalents are in cash only at December 31, 2016. If they were in deposits and a sensitivity of plus or minus 1% change in rates were applied over the year ended December 31, 2016 there would not be a significant effect on the Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2016.

As at December 31, 2016 had the prices on the respective stock exchanges for marketable securities and publicly held investments in other companies raised or lowered by 5%, with all other variables held constant, the equity of the Company would have increased or decreased by $170,711 (December 31, 2015 - $80,297).

Fair value of financial instruments

All of the Company's financial instruments have been classified into one of the following five categories: fair value through profit or loss assets or liabilities ("FVPTL"), held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. Held-for-trading financial instruments are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are included

as income or loss in the period in which they arise. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with the resulting gains and losses being included in accumulated other comprehensive income until the instruments are derecognized or impaired. Loans and receivables, investments held-to-maturity, and other financial liabilities are measured FVPTL.
The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

Financial instrument	Classification
Cash	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Due from/ to related parties	Loans and receivables
Investment in other companies	FVTPL or available for sale
Investment in petroleum interests	Available for sale
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Loans payable/receivable	Other financial liabilities/loans receivable

Directors and Officers

Richard D. McCloskey	Director – President and CEO
Edward G. Dumond	Director – Corporate Secretary and CFO
Richard B. German	Director
A. George Matthew	Director
Michael T. Zurowski	Director

April 18, 2017